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ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UNECO PLENARY MEETING

AU142137Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 14/7/1978--Addressing the plenary meeting of the session of the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva, the Romanian representative, Ambassador Constantin Ene, stressed among others that the studies and analyses elaborated by the UN Secretariat, UNCTAD and other agencies within the United Nations, led to the not very encouraging conclusion that the main characteristic feature of the world economic scene is the uncertainty persisting in economic relations consequent to an inequitable international economic system. The efforts made in recent years for surmounting the difficulties in the world economy did not have the expected effects, the speaker went on. Disparities and economic gaps are growing.

More than that, the unilateral attempts by some developed countries redressing their own economies resulted in aggravation of the economic conditions as a whole in the developing countries in particular. The difficulties of the developing countries are also amplified by new barriers in international trade, by the more accentuated proliferation of protectionist measures adopted by Western countries. In financial-currency relations, the present crisis of the international monetary system contributes to putting the mechanism of fixing international prices out of order and hampers the development of international economic cooperation for a longer period.

Life has proved, the Romanian representative stressed, that the international system, conceived and created to serve the interests of a restricted group of states, does no longer correspond, on the contrary, runs counter to present-day realities and to the demands and aspirations of the great majority of world states. The old international order is inequitable and inefficient as regards the interests of both the industrialized countries and the developing ones.

Undoubtedly, Romania's representative went on, the new international economic order cannot be established at once but during a continual process of radical transformations in the system of international relations and cooperation mechanisms among states. This process has not been inaugurated yet in spite of the particular efforts made in this respect by most of the states of the world. The results of all negotiations should be materialized in the firm pledges by all states as a code of international economic relations including the principles and norms governing economic relations among countries, their rights and duties as concerns the various domains of international cooperation, trade, raw materials, transport, [word indistinct] industry, agriculture, science and technology, as also the mechanisms necessary for translating into life the pledges taken. The interdependence so frequently mentioned during the debates does not mean the solving of the difficulties of some countries at the cost and to the detriment of the economies of others but, on the contrary, presupposes rigorous action taken by all to the benefit of all.

The forthcoming conference of the United Nations on technical cooperation among developing countries will have to adopt a plan of action including concrete measures favouring the expansion of cooperation among the developing countries and the transformation of this cooperation into a permanent world economic circuit, in a component part of the global efforts for building the new international economic order.

ATA COMMENTS ON CARTER'S VISIT TO FRG

LD151026Y Tirana ATA in English 0938 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July 15, ATA--The chieftain of U.S. imperialism, Carter, is on a visit in West Germany. His visit to Bonn and the meetings with the West German revanchists prior to the beginning of the conference of the 7 Western industrialized countries, are not fortuitous. As always, now too, Washington aims at better coordinating its actions with Bonn to face the dissatisfaction and criticism of the other "industrialized" countries in connection with the economic policy of the USA, to shift [word indistinct] heavier burden of the economic crisis onto its Western partners. To this end, it demands an ever greater commitment and help by the Bonn officials, who have long since [words indistinct] zealously to the (?hegemonic policy) of U.S. imperialists, aiming in this way at drawing for themselves as great profits as possible.

Carter's visit to Bonn is also an expression of the hegemonic policy of U.S. imperialists in Europe and of the fierce rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists. Carter clearly admitted that "we know that our relations with the Soviet Union are and continue to be a mixture of collaboration and of rivalry". Such a thing urges both the superpowers to increase the military forces and the means of war in this region, as well as in other regions of the world. During the last years the U.S. imperialists have sent other 17,000 soldiers to West Germany and during the first six months of this year another new contingent of 8,000 men, as well as numerous armaments. The Soviet social imperialists are perpetrating the same actions. They have increased their contingents of forces and armaments in Europe.

LLESHI GREETS LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Cables Giscard

AU131834Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic:

On the occasion of France's national holiday, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the happiness of the French people on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, as well as on my own behalf.

Cables Iraqi President

AU141911Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iraq, it is my pleasure to convey to you, and through you to the friendly people of Iraq, the most ardent greetings and best wishes for their happiness and for your country's further development.

DAILIES' COMMENTARY ON SOVIET DISSIDENT TRI

Breus in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME

AU141345Y Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 12 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Pedor Breus, APN political observer, commentary: "Beyond the Ocean's Smokescreen"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 July--ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME report--The essence of the Shcharanskiy trial consists not only of the fact of his activities against the Soviet state. It is necessary to consider certain concomitant aspects of this trial. Why, for example, did Washington find it necessary to state immediately after Shcharanskiy's arrest that he had not been working for the CIA? And why did the U.S. authorities demonstratively state immediately before the trial that they had withdrawn permission for two delegations to visit the USSR and participate in the Soviet-U.S. conferences on problems of scientific cooperation and environmental protection?

This has been officially justified as a protest against "the violations of human rights in the USSR." A substantial correction to this version, however, has been made by the Western bourgeois mass information media--in connection with Shcharanskiy's trial, they are beginning to have second thoughts about USSR-U.S. relations as well as about detente in general.

It is well known that the USSR will never accept any interference in its domestic affairs, just as other countries, that are not U.S. vassals, would not accept it either. A court is a court and it subordinates itself only to the laws of its country.

Nevertheless, regardless of the universally known legal and moral norms, attempts to put strong pressure on the Soviet court are being made. What is the justification for this?

The gullible people in the West to whom the idea has been suggested that the United States has the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states and peoples should think about this question.

The Washington administration's propensity for moral rhetoric on these problems has been noted many times by commentators. Its surprising gullibility about materials submitted by the CIA has also been noted.

What are the administrators in Washington demanding now in connection with the Shcharanskiy trial? In an article by (Michael Kler), the New York TIMES supplies some facts on Washington's considerable inconsistency on the human rights issue. The author of this article sees evidence of this inconsistency in the fact that U.S. companies and government departments are directly involved in the delivery of technology and equipment used for repression by the U.S.'s vassal authoritarian countries.

A crisis connected with lack of confidence in the United States can be observed throughout the world today. Commentators write about "anti-U.S. feelings." There is deep disappointment with its policy which relies on the greedy and aggressive military-industrial complex and which cynically uses attractive ideals as a smokescreen.

Following Vietnam, Watergate and the numerous exposures of the CIA as an organizer of murders of political and public figures, in its own country, as well as the United States playing the role of "defender of human rights," cannot fool anybody. The same goes for the assertions that the rules of procedure of a Moscow court can be dictated by Washington.

[illegible] in RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU151538Y Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)--Under the headline "Categorical Blame" journalist Ioan Mateev comments in today's issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the torrent of slanderous comment against real socialism in connection with the trials of Shcharanskiy, Filatov and Ginzburg in the USSR.

"Linking the latest slanderous attack against the USSR and the socialist system with the cause of disgraced names is not sensational" underlines Mr Mateev. "Moreover that, as has become clear, this 'solidarity' of the West is not merely platonic. On the contrary, it is highly material--a link between masters and paid agents, between instigators and folowers," continues he.

Dwelling on the new moments in this campaign in the West, the author stresses that it was accompanied with attempts to put pressure on the Soviet jurisdiction, at interfering into the internal affairs of the USSR. From this point of view the campaign becomes particularly ugly. It is an instrument in the hands of certain Western reactionary circles for provoking extra international tension, for raising another obstacle before the process of political detente.

"Both the attempt at interference and the dishonest machinations for exacerbation of the international situation are a source for categorical and grave blame of their authors," the commentary reads in conclusion.

WEEKLY SCORES ANTI-BULGARIAN ATTACKS IN YUGOSLAV PRESS

AU161946Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 16 Jul 78 AU

["At Variance With the Principles of Our Time"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA)--In the latest issue of the POGLED weekly, the organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, an article by an observer of the newspaper was published under the above headline, which reads in part:

We live in an epoch justly called the epoch of Helsinki. We live in a time when the principles of international detente, the manifestation of goodwill and the spirit of mutual respect are being established not only as political but also as ethical criteria in the relations between the states and peoples. Anachronistic and alien to this new atmosphere are the attempts to organize hostile campaigns in a style denounced by history, to pursue a line of rude interference in the internal affairs of other states of dictating them recipes for their politics and even for their internal order. Naturally, this is especially inadmissible, when the relations of two neighbouring states, moreover of two neighbouring socialist states, are in question, whom it becomes to develop a far-reaching goodneighbourly and friendly cooperation.

It is pointed out further in the article that unfortunately, the mass media, as well as responsible factors in the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia have been for years pursuing such a line namely in the relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Judging by the official statements and documents, one will think that Yugoslavia stands for far-reaching reciprocally useful cooperation, for bringing the two countries closer to one another and for friendship between our two peoples. Naturally, such declarations would have been only welcomed provided they did not contain groundless conditions and claims to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The article goes on to say that there are many international problems in the contemporary world. Some of them are fatal for the peoples' peace and security. There are bilateral and multilateral conflicts creating explosive tension. In all these cases the international community and its institutionalized bodies have insisted on the settling of the conflicts and the disputed issues along lines of peaceful negotiations, in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust, in compliance with the generally accepted norms of interstate relations. Fortunately, there are no such problems between Bulgaira and Yugoslavia. Here are certain differences and difficulties, which, complex as they may be at least with regard to Bulgaria's position are not and should not be an obstacle to the development of far-reaching, all-round and reciprocally advantageous cooperation. This was most competently reaffirmed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, in his speech in Blagoevgrad, the article points out.

It also notes that it would be only normal for the mass media in both counties to create such an atmosphere, which will consolidate and strengthen mutual trust and respect and will facilitate the settling of the outstanding issues. However, we had to state with surprise and concern that there are such forces in tne Yugoslav mass media which are destroying the achievements in bilateral relations.

It will be not in the least an exaggeration, the article reads further, to say that an ever greater part of the publications in the press, the broadcasts and telecasts in neighbouring Yugoslavia about Bulgaria bear the traits of a systematic and purposeful anti-Bulgarian propaganda. Here the question is not only the slanted information presented to the Yugoslav public about the stands of the Bulgarian party and state leadership on some important questions, such as the construction of socialism and the foreign policy, or the Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. The question here is of the already pursued for years by the Yugoslav mass media line of repudiation of the achievements of our country, of slandering the realities of the socialist system here, of inculcating feelings of national superiority over the Bulgarian people.

Claiming that Yugoslavia sticks to the principles and [word indistict] of the final act (having acted at that as host to the first meeting after Helsinki), the Yugoslav press completely disregards these principles from the position of rude interference in the internal affairs of our country, of characterizing offensively Bulgaria's politics, the article notes further.

It is incomprehensible for the Bulgarian readers how the mass media of neighbouring Socialist Yugoslavia are publishing literally every day material on our country written in only one hue of the journalistic pallette--black, the article reads.

Judging, for instance, by the numerous works of the NEW MACEDONIA Skopje newspaper correspondent in Sofia, Filip Simonovski, the Bulgarian working people have lapsed into famine and poverty; Bulgaria has been unable to export anything but her (?traditional) farm produce. Even having to admit that the Bulgarians have a higher national income than the Yugoslavs, Simonovski again engages in slanderous contentions. According to him, the Bulgarians have been (?unable) even to laugh and enjoy themselves, they have been divorcing at the pettiest excuses and even have been ranking the last in Europe in the supply of water per capita of the population. The fact that during his three years as a correspondent in Bulgaria Filip Simonvoski has not written a single positive line about Bulgaria, and has failed to see anything good in our country is sufficiently telling. Even when in his deplorable slanderous marathon he stumbled upon indisputable achievements, he has tried to use them ironically or for ridicule.

[illegible] of us to think that the readers of NEW MACEDONIA hold in high opinion [illegible] of the correspondent of this newspaper after his being for so many years deaf and blind to the truth, sticking till the end to the line of the most primitive inobjectivity and biasness, reads the article.

It states further that the escalation of slander is not limited merely to insinuations addressed to the socialist reality in Bulgaria. The Yugoslav press tackles fiercely various historical themes not only in order to stamp Bulgaria as a country of territorial claims, which is a factor of danger and instability in the Balkans, but also in order to incite, however prospectless, some other neighbouring countries against the consistent and constructive policy of Bulgaria, a policy of goodneighbourliness and far-reaching friendly cooperation.

The article points out that in its unworthy attempts to instigate hatred the Yugoslav radio has not hesitated of late to fill up the intervals between its emissions with trivial anti-Bulgarian anecdotes. No wonder that in such atmosphere bordering on hysterics, the cases of moral and physical maltreatment of Bulgarian citizens on Yugoslav soil have multiplied. There is no other adequate word in the political dictionary than chauvinism, the article notes further, for the striving to provoke national hostility towards other nations, to disparage their national dignity by cultivating and inculcating national superiority over them. There is no other adequate word in the political dictionary but hegemony for the striving to impose one's political line and positions on other states. Obviously, the Yugoslav mass media now are the mouthpieces of exactly such an approach towards the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the article says.

The Bulgarian mass media have been always guided and are guided now by the principle of constantly contributing to the cause of peace, cooperation and friendship among the peoples, of the friendship between the Bulgarian people and the peoples of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. This principled course proceeds from the internationalist and peaceful policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian journalists will never sink to the level of the anti-Bulgarian writings in Yugoslavia, obviously freshly stimulated on a new scale of late. Maybe it is time for those who conduct the anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign to realize that a press, which blackens the people of a neighbouring country, is using the already trusted weapons of the arsenal of remote and denounced times. Such a press only harms the goodneighbourliness of the socialist countries, the interests of our peoples, and the time we are living in.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH HUNGARY MARKED

Leaders Exchange Greetings

AU151905Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Bulgaria and Hungary, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Janos Kadar, Mr Pal Losonczi and Mr Gyorgy Lazar exchanged cables of greetings.

The Bulgarian leaders stressed in their message the close cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary as a constituent and inseparable part of the ever deepening close interaction with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Underlined is also the active contribution of Bulgaria and Hungary to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the socialist community, for the triumph of the peaceful socialist foreign policy.

"We are deeply confident that our relations will continue to expand and strengthen to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interest of the socialist community, of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, of progress and peace in the world", reads further the cable of the Bulgarian leaders.

Mr Janos Kadar, Mr Pal Losonczi and Mr Gyorgy Lazar underlined in their cable: "We can note with pleasure that our peoples successfully build up the developed socialist society and, in the spirit of our agreement, go together in the world struggle for relaxation of tension, for international security and social progress". The message states further that the agreement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has secured the all-round progress of the two countries' relations, by with which they assist the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist community member-countries.

Embassy Hosts Cocktail Party

AU1419552 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Geza Szenasiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party today to mark the anniversary of the signing of the first agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Hungary and our country.

The cocktail party was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Dzhagarov, Andrey Lukanov, members of the State Council, as well as leaders of socio-political and mass organizations.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU1409442 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)--The Bulgarian economic delegation, headed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Algiers late last night.

During the visit Mr Lukanov was received by the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Mr Houari Boumediene. The problems of bilateral cooperation and above all the opportunities for expanding economic links between Bulgaria and Algeria were discussed. After giving a good appraisal of the development of cooperation so far, Mr Boumediene welcomed the idea of medium-term elaboration of the problems of bilateral relations on the basis of the plans for the economic development of the two countries.

A number of specific questions of bilateral economic relations were looked into during the talks and practical measures were outlined for their further intensification. There are indications for the signing in the near future of a new agreement for cooperation in such fields as agro-industrial development, the construction of dams and irrigation systems, the supply of whole enterprises for woodworking and the production of building materials.

[illegible] favourable prospects also in the manufacture of electric and internal-[illegible] engine trucks, in the light industry, in the construction of gas and oil pipelines and in geological survey.

As a result of the talks held Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr M'hamed Hadj Yala, minister of trade, signed a protocol for the expansion of Bulgaro-Algerian cooperation. The meetings and talks of the Bulgarian delegation passed off in a spirit of sincere friendship.

COPPER PLANTS TO BE BUILT IN VIETNAM, ALGERIA

AU140952Y Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Julu 14 (BTA)--After Vietnam's admission to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Bulgaria first of the socialist countries will give that country scientific and technical assistance.

The institute for ore mining and dressing in Sofia is planning the construction of a pit and a dressing plant for copper ore in Vietnam. Bulgarian machines and installations will be mounted in the plant.

Experts of the same institute are planning the building of a similar plant in Algeria.

Practically all the dressing plants in Bulgaria use developments of the institute aimed at improving the methods of crushing, grinding and flotation of the ore so as to increase the capacity of the dressing installations, raising the degree of extracting the useful components from the ore, improving the grade of the concentrates obtained, saving electricity, etc.

Together with Soviet experts of the "Giprotsvetmet" Institute in Moscow have been planned the "Medet" and "Elatsite" ore mining and dressing combines and some deposits have been developed. Automated systems are now being introduced for the control of mining in the pits. The proportion of opencast mining is to increase by 75 percent by 1980, modern methods are to be employed and labour productivity is to rise three or four times. By the updating of many of the pits their capacity is to be raised to 500,000 tons a year.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS DIPLOMAS TO STUDENTS

AU142011Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today awarded diplomas to the most outstanding students graduating from the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management attached to the BCP Central Committee.

The festive meeting on the occasion of the students' graduation from the academy was addressed by Gancho Ganev, rector of the academy. He stated that this year 86 students graduated from the academy, 92 students were trained in correspondence courses and 49 people attended and graduated from the five diploma qualification courses.

On behalf of the Politburo and on his own behalf, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the graduates success in their future work in implementing the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference.

In his address the first party and state leader dwelt on the tasks which our country is accomplishing at the present stage of development. He also spoke on topical issues of the international situation.

BRIEFS

TODOROV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 13 July visited Plovdiv Okrug and took part in a meeting of the Bureau of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP organization. Harvesting progress and various economic issues were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU]

PRUMOV VISITS VRATSA OKRUG--Ivan Prumov, BCP Central Committee secretary, is visiting Vratsa Okrug. At a conference with the members of the Vratsa Okrug Party Committee and the okrug operational harvesting staff, questions connected with wheat harvesting and fulfillment of the compensation program were discussed. Ivan Prumov also visited some cooperative farms in the area of the Bela Slatina agro-industrial complex, and a scientific-production comples where he examined the organization of work connected with the harvesting of wheat, the sowing of second crops, irrigating corn and the other agricultural crops. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU]

SELF-SUPPLYING COMMISSION SESSION--A session of the commission for managing the people of the self-supplying system in the populated centers was held in Sofia yesterday. It was chaired by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry. It was assessed that regardless of the successes achieved, there are still some shortcomings in the existing reserves for utilizing the work of the auxiliary farms and in purchasing activity. The commission outlined some measures to fulfill the plans. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN-USSR MACHINERY CONTRACT--Moscow 13 Jul (BRA correspondent)--A contract was signed here today between the all-union "Mashinoimport" corporation and the Bulgarian "Tekhnoimport" foreign trade organization under which Bulgaria is to supply the Soviet Union during the 1979-1980 period with ventilation equipment worth more than 20 million roubles. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--Christiane Malitchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to our country, gave a reception on the occassion of the French national holiday--the anniversary of the Bastille seizing. The reception, held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Ozhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by deputy ministers. Among those present were also chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. [Test] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU]

KUBADINSKI IN RUSE--A joint session of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee and the okrug People's Council Executive Committee has been held in Ruse. Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended the session, which discussed the development of the okrug's industrial and agricultural plan fulfillment. Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, emphasized in his report that Ruse Okrug has fulfilled the 1978 first 6-month plan in all indexes. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU]

SOVIET BANK DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The Soviet State Bank delegation led by Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the bank, which paid a 4-day visit to Bulgaria, left the country today. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU]

"GROMYKO-VANCE TALKS" IN GENEVA, RESULTS CONSIDERED

LD14[illegible]2Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Bohumil Moravk commentary]

[Text] The two ministers, Gromyko and Vance, devoted more than 10 hours of their talks in Geneva to the key problem of their 2-day discussions, to questions connected with preparation of the second Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons. This is a problem which is enormously complex and important. The two sides succeeded, in the course of previous rounds of talks, which have continued for almost 6 years, in solving the majority of questions--almost 90 percent of the total. In regard to the remaining 10 percent, progress is slow. This is logical because, at the very end of the talks, the most complex problems become the subject of negotiations: an agreement on new American missile systems and on whether the Soviet aircraft, known in the West as "Backfire", should be classified as strategic.

Therefore, hardly any political observers or commentators expected a far-reaching decision to come out of Geneva. The Geneva meeting was a place where the standpoints of the two countries drew even closer and where both sides agreed to continue the talks.

The attention of world communication media was concentrated rather more on the atmosphere in which the talks between the ministers took place. While Andrey Gromyko stressed, immediately upon his arrival, the willingness and good will of the Soviet Union to bring about an agreement as soon as possible, reaction from Washington was not so unequivocal. Realistic voices, stressing the necessity of reaching an agreement and its mutual advantages, were lost in the clamor about the Soviet military threat and about the new violation of human rights in the Soviet Union. Evidence of this was to have been the court proceedings that were taking place in Moscow and other Soviet cities. Many reactionary politicians in the United States make it abundantly clear that they want the fate of the future Soviet-American agreement to be dependent on the fate of the spies, who masquerade as so-called dissidents. They apparently do not at all mind the fact that by so doing they are interfering in the internal affairs of another state.

These people, however, do not show the same zeal where the United States is concerned. Andrew Young's pronouncements that--and here I quote--"in the United States there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of political prisoners" are causing panic in these circles. Views have appeared declaring that Young ought to be removed immediately. But why? Just because he said what the world has known for a long time? In this connection, the question arises: What would be the reaction of those who like to specify various conditions to the Soviet Union if, for instance, Soviet representatives were to demand, as a preliminary condition for reaching the SALT II agreement, the release of the members of the Wilmington 10 or of John Harris? And I am sure one could find a whole host of similar examples in the United States.

Arms limitation and disarmament are, however, far too urgent to be subordinated to any preliminary conditions. They are literally the most urgent task facing the present day world. This is why attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union, to interfere in its internal affairs or to negotiate with it from the position of strength cannot succeed. These attempts are doomed to failure today, as they have so often been on previous occasions.

The only course in solving the most topical and urgent task, such as the limitation of strategic weapons and the accomplishment of disarmament, is a realistic and reasonable compromise acceptable to both sides. This applies both to the SALT talks and, equally, to every important issue in international relations.

MORE ON YOUNG'S 'U.S. POLITICAL PRISONERS' COMMENT

AU151946Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[(PY) Paris dispatch: "A. Young's Admission; Thousands of Political Prisoners in the United States"]

[Text] In an interview with the correspondent of the French LE MATIN, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, admitted that there are thousands of political prisoners in the United States today. In the interview, which this French daily published on Wednesday, A. Young literally says: "In our prisons there also are hundreds, maybe even thousands of people whom I would call political prisoners." His words are remarkable when contrasted with statements made by the American President, Carter, who is hypocritically condemning alleged violations of human rights in the socialist countries. He prefers sweeping in front of somebody else's door to sweeping in front of his own. It is certainly high time that he seriously devote himself to the fate of the thousands of people imprisoned in his country for political reasons, about whom his ambassador, Young, spoke. He could start with the Wilmington 10 and Father Chavis, who have been imprisoned for many years for fighting racial discrimination in the United States.

FURTHER COMMENT ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET TRIALS

LD150952Y Prague CTK in English 0848 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 15, CETEKA--The campaign of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism unleashed by James Carter's government by its official statement on the current trials in Moscow and Kaluga is used by the U.S. reactionaries to realize their dangerous designs, RUDE PRAVO writes here today.

It says that the U.S. Government states that it excludes the question of strategic arms limitation from the anti-Soviet drive. At the same time, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and presidential press spokesman Powell has indicated that the U.S. may re-consider other spheres of its relations with the USSR. The extreme rightists in the Senate have started an attack. Senator Dole has presented to the Senate a resolution calling on President Carter to stop all bilateral exchange actions between the U.S. and the USSR in the sphere of science and culture, and to postpone indefinitely also the continuation of the talks with USSR on the limitations of strategic arms.

It is deplorable that the Carter government itself helps create the anti-Soviet hysteria among the U.S. bourgeoisie. The reactionaries in the ruling class are seizing their chance and part in this drive is taken also by all personal and political enemies and criticis of President Carter.

SHCHARANSKIY TRIAL, IMPUTED CIA COMPLICITY NOTED

AU141728Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "The Source of the Trouble"]

[Text] One has to ponder certain strange phenomena accompanying the A. Shcharanskiy case. For example, why did U.S. President Carter state immediately following Shcharanskiy's arrest that the defendant did not work for CIA? [paragraph continues]

[illegible] authorities, prior to the commencement of the trial, cancel a [illegible] delegations to the USSR for the purpose of attending a conference on scientific cooperation and on environmental issues?

These steps were officially justified as protest against the violation of human rights in the USSR. But the Western information media modified this version somewhat. In the end, it was the Russians who found themselves on trial, in a trial whose norms are dictated from Washington. In connection with the court proceedings, the Western press cast doubt on the relations between the United States and the USSR, their trade and cultural exchange, the talks on halting feverish armament and on the entire policy of detente. And in this lies the source of the trouble.

As long as sentence has not been pronounced, no one in the USSR or abroad has the right to make judgement. This is one of the principles of democracy, confirmed in the general declaration of human rights, which says that man cannot be declared guilty till legally proved guilty through court investigation.

But despite this there are--at variance with generally recognized legal and ethical norms--attempts to put the Soviet court under strong pressure.

The U.S. administration's tendency to lecture on ethics is well known, as is its surprising trust in CIA materials. It is obvious that President Carter could get the foundation for his categoric assertion that Shcharanskiy is not connected with the CIA only from this organization. Recently, however, a Senate special committee stated in one report that the U.S. President used the CIA's false information, not about a private person, but about an approaching oil crisis in the USSR, saying that the USSR and other East European countries would be forced to import huge quantities of oil after 1985. Explaining the use of this false information, the committee said the President was drumming up domestic support for his blocked energy program. This is evidence that the CIA even misinforms the highest representative of the United States, not to mention ordinary people in the United States and elsewhere.

The crisis of confidence in the United States manifests itself throughout the world. A lot is being written about an "anti-American mood". But this is not a crisis of confidence in the American people. This is profound disappointment with a policy which relies on the aggressive military-industrial complex and misuses mankind's secular ideals as a smokescreen.

After Vietnam, Watergate, and the relevation of CIA complicity in murders of political and public officials, this caricature of the defense of rights can deceive no one.

GINZBURG'S CAREER, 'CRIMINAL OFFENSES' CRITICIZED

LD142124Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Dispatch by Vaclav Papez, Czechoslovak Radio's resident correspondent in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] In the course of the 3-day proceedings against Aleksandr Ginzburg, which took place in Kaluga near Moscow, it was revealed once again the kind of people the most reactionary circles in the West aline themselves with in their struggle against socialism, against the Soviet Union and against all that is progressive.

It was revealed in the outcome of the court proceedings that Aleksandr Ginzburg had, between 1973 and 1977, been supplied from abroad through illegal channels with untruthful, slanderous anti-Soviet materials, which he disseminated. They called for the violent overthrow of the existing social and state system of the Soviet Union. Ginzburg, naturally, being a zealous collaborator with extreme anti-Soviet reaction, produced some materials himself. For his work, he received good remuneration from abroad. Not only that, he also received money to enable him to finance the hostile activity of various anti-Soviet elements in the country. He collaborated with criminals who had been punished on many previous occasions, and he did not even shrink from collaborating with those who, during the war, when the fascists were liquidating the Soviet population on occupied territories, had taken part in mass executions. He incited those people to commit acts against the Soviet Union. This was proved by witnesses during the court proceedings. The court had dozens of testimonies by witnesses, experts and a great deal of material evidence at its disposal in reaching its verdict.

Who is this Aleksandr Ginzburg? Is he really the courageous fighter for human rights, as depicted by bourgeois propaganda?

At the beginning of the sixties, Ginzburg studied at the Moscow State Lomonosov University in the school of journalism. He ended his studies ingloriously, for he was expelled. He speculated with various goods. With his collaborators, he falsified--for money, of course--attendance and examination logbooks and, in general, was more concerned with black-marketeering than with his studies. Also during that time he received his first sentence, which was for ordinary criminal offenses. Only afterward did he become a fighter for human rights, in return, naturally, for money from reactionary circles in the West.

Such is the truth about Aleksandr Ginzburg, who was sentenced yesterday to 8 years imprisonment by the oblast court in Kaluga.

HUSAK LEAVES FOR VACATION IN SOVIET UNION 15 JULY

LD151152Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left by air for a vacation in the Soviet Union today. He had been invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

MCGOVERN ARRIVES ON VISIT, TALKS WITH BILAK

LD141837Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, in Prague today received George McGovern, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. During their discussion, the two representatives exchanged views on topical issues of international relations and on the current state of Czechoslovak-American relations. Also present during the discussion was Thomas Ryan Byrne, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Senator George McGovern, who was the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of U.S. President in 1972, has come to Czechoslovakia for a visit of a few days.

BENO RECEIVES VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD142254Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague today received a study delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by Gonzalo Gonzalez, member of its Central Committee. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Comrade Beno informed the delegation about the activity of the party in fulfilling the conclusions of its 15th congress. The guest informed Comrade Beno about current tasks facing Venezuelan communists.

KORCAK RECEIVED BY BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL IN IRAQ

LD170934Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, who is heading a Czechoslovak party and government delegation on its visit to Iraq, was received last night by (Majid Razzaq), member of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party. The two representatives exchanged views on questions concerning both sides and voiced their desire to develop cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq. According to RUDE PRAVO, which carries the report, Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister of communications and a member of the delegation, met his Iraqi counterpart yesterday, Sa'dun Ghaydan al-Qaysi al-Ani. They discussed possibilities for expanding mutual cooperation, and Vlastimil Chalupa informed Sa'dun Ghaydan al-Qaysi al-Ani about the postage stamp exhibition "Praga 78", now being prepared.

AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD141758Y Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brno, July 14, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Polish agreement on cooperation in carrying out medical examinations of plants was signed by Czechoslovak Agriculture and Food Minister Josef Nagr [as received] and Polish Agriculture Minister Leon Klonica here today.

U.S. DISCRIMINATORY TRADE PRACTICES CONDEMNED

AU161403Y Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Jan Horak article: "Whom the Economic Discrimination of the Socialist Countries Harms; U.S. Shortsighted Policy"]

[Excerpt] Realistically thinking representatives of U.S. entrepreneurial and commercial circles follow the aggravation of Washington's course vis-a-vis the USSR and the other socialist countries with concern. They realize what losses are being inflicted upon the American economy by the dangerous line of the military-industrial complex's hawks, aimed against relaxation of international tension and development of economic cooperation between the United States and the USSR and the other socialist states. With increasing frequency, one hears voices from their ranks condemning the U.S. administration's discriminatory policy and calling for establishment of conditions of economic cooperation which would make it possible to bilaterally exploit the prerequisites provided by the U.S. and the USSR economies.

But the interest of the U.S. entrepreneurial and commercial circles, based on objective factors, in development of economic relations with the Soviet Union still encounters serious obstacles, which date back to the cold war period, as well as a number of obstacles of more recent times; they were pushed through by reactionary circles which do not intend to be reconciled to the successes of the socialist part of the world. Strict export controls make it impossible for American firms to sell to the USSR and the other socialist countries numerous types of advanced technology. The 1974 U.S. trade bill anchors discrimination in the licensing, credit and custom areas, and the United States links the elimination of this discrimination with unacceptable political conditions.

It is typical that the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union center belongs to the most ardent proponents of both the trade bill and other discriminatory measures aimed against the normalization of U.S. economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The AFL-CIO leaders claim that "opening" the U.S. economy to products from the Soviet Union would cause a great flood of cheap goods, which would then lead to curtailing production in American enterprises and, thus, to an increase in unemployment. Together with other opponents of normalization of trade relations, they argue that by granting most-favored nation status to the socialist countries and by eliminating barriers, the United States would enable the East to gain some sort of special "advantages", which could later be used against the United States. At the same time, they conceal the fact that precisely because of this discriminatory shortsighted policy, in the 1975-76 period--following the introduction of the trade bill--the United States deprived itself of Soviet orders totaling at least $2 billion. Thus, it deprived itself of the opportunity to create jobs for about half a million unemployed. In addition, the United States is annually losing millions in orders from the other socialist countries.

PROBLEMS WITH ENGINEERING EXPORTS CONSIDERED

AU161355Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Time for Energetic Actions"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the situation in the capitalist part of the world has again deteriorated. The crisis has intensified competition and, next to prices, quality plays an increasingly important role. The competition for a place and success on the market is becoming more and more difficult. Whoever hesitates or falls behind for even a minute loses all chance of success. Our foreign trade representatives have rich experience handling the sale of our products, and they have analyzed their fundamental experience. As many people as possible from those enterprises which produce for export should familiarize themselves with this experience. If this were done, there would certainly be fewer cases of carelessness, irresponsibility and, above all, of offenses regarding the quality of products.

We must be primarily concerned with the export results of our engineering, which has almost a 50 percent share of all our exports. There is no doubt that our engineering has a high standard; we are among the recongized and advanced engineering countries. Rolling mill plants, chemical equipment and food processing complexes from Czechoslovakia have received high appreciation in both socialist and capitalist states. It is regrettable that the same thing cannot be said about all the products designated for the foreign market. The ability for some of these products to compete is either stagnating or--in view of development relations--has even been reduced. We could document this unfavorable phenomenon on the basis of a number of indicators; it suffices to point to the indicator of the so-called product's price per kilogram. These indicators will confirm, among other things, that the average prices per kilogram of a certain number of engineering products have dropped including, for example, china, glass and other products.

SECURITY FORCES CORDON OFF AREA IN EAST BERLIN

LD151634Y Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--Numerous GDR security forces in East Berlin this afternoon refused to allow several passers-by to enter the area bordering on Potsdam Square. The cordoning-off primarily occurred at the time when, on the West Berlin side of the square, American President Jimmy Carter, accompanied by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, looked over to East Berlin from a raised platform. Plainclothes GDR security guards did not allow the passers-by to come any nearer than 300 meters from the border installations. The reason the security guards gave for this was that the area was temporarily cordoned off. East Berliners working in office buildings near the border and who showed a special pass were also turned back. The passers-by were photographed several times--apparently by a security official. Many uniformed GDR policemen were also in the vicinity. American soldiers, too, on regular motor patrols through East Berlin, watched the events on the eastern side of Potsdam Square.

HAGER, HOMANN ATTEND FRENCH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD150336Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the French national holiday, Ambassador Henry Bayle gave a reception on Friday in Berlin. His invitation was accepted by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State; and other figures from GDR public life.

MORE ON TISCH-LED FDGB DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DENMARK

Meets Prime Minister

LD141712Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--The delegation of the FDGB headed by its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which is visiting Denmark, was received today by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen. At the Danish prime minister's residence at Christiansborg Castle they had a friendly talk, in which questions pertaining to relations between the GDR and Denmark and between trade unions of the two countries were on the agenda. Other topics included implementation of the Helsinki final act as a whole and, in this context, the demand for detente and disarmament, as well as for securing peace in the Baltic.

Ends Visit, Issues Communique

LD142304Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--(ADN correspondent)--The delegation of the FDGB National Executive Committee, headed by its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today ended its 2-day visit to Copenhagen. The FDGB delegation, which had accepted an invitation from the chairman of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, Thomas Nielsen, was repaying a visit to the GDR made by him last September.

According to a joint communique agreed upon at the end of its visit to the Danish capital, the GDR delegation had talks with Thomas Nielsen, as well as with the secretary of the federation, Verner Sorensen, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding of the two countries' different political systems. Those taking part in the talks discussed current international questions of mutual interest, as well as problems of the international trade union movement. The two sides advocated continuation of the process of detente in Europe, as well as promotion of friendly cooperation between the states. The contacts established between the two trade union associations are to be developed.

MORE ON SINDERMANN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ

Talks With Vice President

LD152002Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 15 Jul 78

[Text] Baghdad--The leader of the GDR delegation to the Iraqi anniversary celebrations, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, was received in Baghdad on Saturday by the vice president of the Republic of Iraq, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. The two politicians had a lengthy talk, which took place in an open atmosphere, and in the course of which the firm friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and Iraq, between the SED and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, and between the two states was reaffirmed.

Horst Sindermann conveyed warm greetings and congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Iraq and the 10th anniversary of the assumption of power by the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. Vice President Ma'ruf expressed pleasure and satisfaction with the visit of the GDR delegation. He paid tribute to the anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR and to its support for the Arab peoples' just struggle against Israel's aggressive Zionist policy.

Meets Iraqi CP Leaders

LD162155Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad--Horst Sindermann was received in the Central Committee building of the Iraqi Communist Party in Baghdad on Sunday by the acting first secretary of the Central Committee, Zaki Khayri, and other members of the party leadership. He conveyed fraternal greetings to them from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The fraternal relations between the two parties, which are based on proletarian internationalism, and questions of international politics were discussed in a very friendly atmosphere.

Sees Ba'th Party Leader

LD162157Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad--In the course of his visit to Iraq for the anniversary celebrations of the revolution, Horst Sindermann met the assistant general secretary of the National Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, in Baghdad on Sunday, for a frank exchange of views. The two politicians discussed topical international issues concerning the common efforts of the two peoples and states for insuring and safeguarding peace and thwarting disruptive maneuvers by the imperialists.

Both sides want to further develop the time-tested relations between the two parties, which are based on the anti-imperialist struggle, for the benefit of the peoples of the GDR and Iraq.

Talks With Saddam Husayn

LD161721Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad--Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Saddam Husayn, deputy general secretary of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, met in Baghdad on Saturday for a friendly discussion. In the course of their talk, which was marked by mutual agreement on many international issues and on bilateral questions, the two politicians paid tribute to the traditional anti-imperialist fighting alliance between the SED and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, and between the peoples of the GDR and Iraq.

During the exchange of views, it was stressed that the struggle to strengthen and secure world peace, especially in the Arab world, and throughout Africa and Asia, must be intensified, as must the struggle for the continuation of detente in Europe. Both politicians agreed that the imperialist machinations, most particularly Israel's aggressive Zionist policy, must be consistently countered with the full strength of all progressive movements.

CONSULAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA IN DAMASCUS

LD151412Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Damascus--A consular agreement between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic was concluded in Damascus on Saturday. It was signed by Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter, GDR ambassador, and by Nasir Qaddur, deputy foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. In a brief statement, both sides paid tribute to the document as a further contribution toward intensifying cooperation between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic on an anti-imperialist basis.

AXEN DISCUSSES DETENTE, ARMS RACE, FOREIGN POLICY

LD150404Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cottbus--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke on Friday at a meeting in Cottbus on current questions of foreign policy and of the world communist movement. He referred to a peculiar feature of the present international situation which was determined by the simultaneous existence of two directly opposed tendencies: the generally recognized development--although not along a straight line--toward deepening detente, and the dangerous continuation of the arms race, escalation of the ideological smear campaign of agitation against the socialist countries and increasing provocation by the imperialist states.

The speaker based himself on the assessment, as given by Erich Honecker at the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee, that international dispute over the aims of peace and detente is not decreasing at all. Hermann Axen stressed, "the international situation is becoming more tense, the imperialist forces are trying to cancel detente. This is visibly expressed, for example, in the decisions of the NATO council's Washington conference, which agreed on a long-term program of an additional $80 billion for arming the NATO forces."

Hermann Axen underlined the role of the imperialist war bloc as a main instrument of interference, intervention and export of counterrevolution in Africa in order to suppress the peoples' national liberation movement.

Hermann Axen emphasized that there was ample proof of the truth of the assessment of the Ninth SED Congress that the forces of socialism, peace and democracy and the forces of national liberation are growing and becoming stronger. It is possible to prevent a return to "cold war," to implement political detente and to move toward arms limitation and disarmament, thus, in the course of a fierce and protracted struggle, making detente irreversible. Therefore, the most important concern is to continue the joint policy of peace, approved by the 25th CPSU Congress and the Ninth SED Congress, and to resolutely reject the smear campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

SCHUERER SPEAKS ON NEED TO INCREASE NATIONAL INCOME

LD150446Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] According to Gerhard Schuerer, discussion of the 1979 plan must everywhere be directed toward guaranteeing a greater contribution to growth of the national income, a growth which exceeds the tempo envisaged in the 5-year plan. The chairman of the State Planning Commission was speaking today to workers of the publicly owned control engineering enterprise Geraete-und Reglerwerke Teltow. He stressed that discussion of the plan should direct creative effort and innovators' methods first and foremost to increasing output and opening up efficiency reserves. The acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the transfer of the most advanced knowledge to the field of production are decisive points in the GDR today.

MUECKENBERGER CONDEMNS WEST'S ANTI-SOVIET 'SLANDER'

LD132143Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Halle--The Western anti-Soviet slander campaign has been condemned by Erich Mueckenberger as a fraud directed by warmongers against the peoples of the world. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF], told representatives of the biggest--650,000-strong--DSF bezirk organization in Leuna (Halle Bezirk) on Thursday that the USSR continues to wage a persistent struggle to safeguard peace, for detente and disarmament and for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The speaker stressed: "Therefore, as a society, we feel it our duty to counter the anti-Soviet demagogy, to tear to shreds the adversary's web of lies by an indefatigable presentation of historical truth, to show the entire world the crimes and the broad, bloodstained tracks of anti-Sovietism."

FRG OFFICE'S EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE GDR ATTACKED

LD142308Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Two GDR citizens have had to answer to the Berlin Higher Military Court recently for gathering intelligence and betraying military secrets.

It was established at the trial that the accused had organized their crimes in accordance with the practices of the "Central Registration Office" in the Laender's administration of Justice in Salzgitter, FRG, which are contrary to international law. The evidence confirmed once again that the "Central Registration Office" is an FRG state institution, whose activities are directed against the GDR. It was shown once more than this "Central Registration Office"--which was founded in 1961 to stir up "cold war"--is still interfering on a massive scale in the internal affairs of the GDR.

It was noted before the Berlin Higher Military Court that this activity, which runs counter to international law, implies the complete denial of GDR sovereignty, particularly in the legislative, judicial and personnel spheres. It manifests itself in, among other things, open appeals by the "Central Registration Office" to GDR citizens to disregard the legal system of their state, in attempts to blackmail GDR citizens into committing crimes and other offenses against the law, and in efforts to prejudice the activities and decisions of GDR state organs. Characteristically, even crimes like those of the double murderer, Weinhold, are defended and "legally" justified by the head of the "Central Registration Office" in Salzgitter, Chief Prosecutor Retemeyer.

The Berlin Higher Military Court stated in its opinion that, in order to obtain the information necessary for activities contrary to international law, the "Central Registration Office" had collaborated closely with the following in particular: secret service agencies, the Federal Border Force, customs bodies and the police--especially those bodies concerned with the so-called protection of the state--in the FRG, and also with West Berlin authorities, thus violating the quadripartite agreement. The unconcealed disregard for the basic principles of international law which are binding on states, by the "Central Registration Office" represents a blatant violation of the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, and gives added weight to the demand that, in the interests of detente, these activities, all of which are contrary to international law, be halted and the government office in Salzgitter be liquidated as a relic of the "cold war."

BARLEY HARVESTING DELAYS DUE TO WEATHER NOTED

LD161414Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--As of the beginning of the weekend, about a fifth of the 580,000 hectares sown to winter barley in the GDR had been harvested. In almost all parts of the country, machine operators are using every hour of dry weather to reap this crop. In the northern bezirks, harvest work on Sunday was delayed considerably owing to heavy rain during the night, when up to 5 millimeters fell.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS WITH CSSR--Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, was received by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers in Prague on Wednesday 12 July. Cooperation between the two fraternal countries in environmental protection was the subject of the talks, in which Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment development, participated. Questions of cooperation in this field had earlier been the subject of consultations with Minister Supka. During the 3-day talks, which were concluded on Wednesday, both sides defined joint steps for solving the problems discussed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

MSZMP-DANISH CP JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED, JENSEN DEPARTS

LD141904Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

["Hungarian-Danish Party Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Jorgen Jensen, president of the Danish Communist Party, visited Hungary between July 11 and 14, 1978. He was accompanied by C. Herman Jensen, member of the Central Committee.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received the president of the Danish Communist Party. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, also had talks with the Danish Communist Party leaders.

During the talks the representatives of the two parties informed each other of their parties' activity and the general situation in their countries. The Danish party representatives familiarized themselves with the achievements of socialist building work in Hungary, emphasizing that the successes of the Hungarian working people attained under the guidance of the HSWP serve as example and mean support to the struggle of the Danish communists' fight for an anti-monopolist, democratic change, for improving the general social situation of the working masses. The HSWP representatives assured the Danish Communist Party of the internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian communists in their complex fight against monopolism.

The negotiating parties established that the most consistent power of peace and social progress, the international communist and workers movement, has further strengthened. They emphasized that they attach high importance to the further development of cooperation between the fraternal parties, to their joint action in the interest of international detente, peace, cooperation and social progress. The parties agreed to continue their efforts for the realization of the goals set forth in the document of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties, and for further strengthening the internationalist unity of the communist and workers movement.

The comradely relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Danish Communist Party are developing fruitfully. During the talks, the discussants also handled the question of further deepening this cooperation. Jorgen Jensen, president of the Danish Communist Party, Friday left Hungary.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN BUCHAREST

LD142356Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian head of state and secretary general of the communist party, has received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who has been taking part in talks between the chairmen of the Hungarian-Romanian governmental committee on economic cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai had discussions with Ilie Verdet, Romanian first deputy prime minister, about the development of economic relations between the two countries and he also spoke with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. Jozsef Marjai arrived home from Bucharest in the evening.

ACZEL MEETS WITH JESUIT LEADER TO DISCUSS CHURCH, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD141326Y Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel received Thursday Pedro Aruppe, leader of the Order of Jesuits, who is currently visiting Hungary at the invitation of the president of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy.

At the meeting, views were exchanged about international and church issues as well as about the possibilities of a constructive cooperation between people with divergent world outlooks especially in the interest of peace, detente and disarmament.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR BOVIN INTERVIEWED ON HUNGARIAN TV

LD141524 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1900 GMT on 12 July carries a 90-minute "foreign policy forum" which includes the following recorded interview by Elmer Csak in Moscow with Aleksandr Bovin, who is introduced as "one of the leading commentators in the Soviet Union, a member of the Supreme Soviet and one of Brezhnev's advisers."

[Csak] To what degree was it inevitable that Soviet-American relations should deteriorate during the Carter administration? To what degree is this a matter of objective and to what degree of subjective elements?

[Bovin in Russian, with Hungarian translation superimposed] Indeed, much is written these days about the mini-confrontation between Brzezinski and Vance. What is more, Vance is allegedly arguing in favor of a softer, and Brzezinski in favor of a harder line. And it seems there is indeed a certain disagreement. At the same time, in my opinion we must not overestimate this phenomenon. Naturally, Brzezinski is a traditional anticommunist, but it is my general impression that there are no differences on matters of principle, either between Brzezinski and Vance or between them and Carter.

"But speaking of subjective factors, I feel that it is more important to bring out another factor which has rather remained in the background. The fact is that together with Carter, the Georgian troops of the new president have also moved into the White House. These young men are very energetic but, in the first place, they do not know anything about foreign policy, and second, they are not showing much interest in it. They all concentrate on programs of internal politics, on the next presidential election. Thustheir main concern is how Carter can win over the Americans.

"History knows cases where nationalist, strongly patriotic slogans of this type gain the greatest success. This is where this hard line comes from--slogans of 'we will defend America' and 'we will resist the threats of the Soviet Union.' This is the direction in which they influence Carter. It seems that Carter did not possess sufficient decisiveness, will or perhaps political masculinity to resist this line, and thus he started to swim with the tide."

[Question] Looking at it from an American viewpoint, the fact that the Soviet Union supports independent states and movements for national liberation in practice really limits the scope of American imperialism. Would this be therefore self-protection on the part of America?

[Answer] International relations constitute an extremely complicated process which naturally comprises detente on the one hand, while on the other hand every side manifests its own class position. For example, Washington helps Chile and reactionary regimes in other parts of the world. We condemn this on ideological grounds but we do not create an hysterical atmosphere for this reason. And what has happened in Africa? The Soviet Union, in line with its foreign policy based on class, supports the movements for national liberation. At the same time we have never said the rules of detente do not include elements of this sort. We have given help of this sort and will continue to do so, but our support differs in principle from that of the other side. And it is different precisely because we help the African countries to strengthen their own independence, and because we do not create a sphere of influence of our own, which is precisely what the Americans are trying to achieve.

[Question] Which side spends more on armaments?

[Answer] Well this is a very complicated question. It seems to me, for example, that they spend approximately the same. At the same time, however, when the Americans put forward their own intentions, they tend to forget that the national incomes of the two countries are not the same--the American income is significantly higher. They also forget that the structure of military expenditures also differs. This must also be taken into consideration.

"Finally, it must not be forgotten that we have NATO on the one side and China on the other. I once said this to the Americans: Just imagine, if instead of Canada you had China and in place of Mexico, the Warsaw Pact states--it would be interesting to see what they would think of the armaments question in this case.

"The main goal of American policy is to stabilize the capitalist system along the sides of the triangle: Western Europe, United States and Japan, and to bring the Third World into its own sphere of interest. This is the strategic goal. And if this is the case, the first step is the defense of the status quo and the next is the weakening of the political influence of the Soviet Union. At the same time I do not believe that any of the more important American political figures would want a war with the Soviet Union. I do not believe there are such madmen there. But what do they want? They want cooperation, but from a position of superiority. We also want cooperation, but on the basis of equality.

"It seems this is where the difference in principle lies between Moscow and Washington in evaluating Soviet-American differences. What is involved here is not merely certain specific negative steps by the Americans. Detente could be compared in symbolic terms with a bicycle: We all know very well that while the pedals are pushed, the bicycle will move forward. However, as soon as the speed decreases, the balance will weaken and if the bicycle stops, it will topple over. Detente is also like this. If we do not make constant efforts, detente will also begin to topple. This is what can be experienced now. We now call upon the Americans to start pedaling again. Let us carry the cause of detente forward, but from a position of equality. This is the most important thing. Naturally, the Americans cannot demand advantages. One cannot negotiate with us from that sort of position."

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH SYRIA--An 18-point Hungarian-Syrian radio cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon. The agreement about the exchange of political and entertainment programs was initialled by Dr Kalman Kiss, vice president of Hungarian radio and (Muhammad Khayr al-Wadi), program director of Syrian Radio and Television. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD]

CONCLUSION OF POLISH-SOVIET TALKS PROMISES CLOSER COOPERATION

Gierek Receives Katushev

LD142232Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet delegation to the 10th session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, was received today by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

During the cordial, friendly talk the first secretary of the party Central Committee was briefed on the progress of the present session of the Polish-Soviet commission and its decisions. The main orientation for the further deepening of general cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union was discussed, particularly in areas of the economy, science and technology. It was stressed that this cooperation is of essential significance to the development of both countries and is in the interests of the fraternal Polish and Soviet people.

R32 Billion Turnover Likely

LD141827Y Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The 20th session of the Intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation wound up here today. The rank of a jubilee session is determined by the fact that the session was held in the course of the transition of Polish-Soviet cooperation to a higher stage, marked by the presence of deeper and longer links in the sphere of industry, science and technology, which form a firm material structure of socialist economic integration. The processes in question were initiated last year during a meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea, at which the guidelines of cooperation in 1980's were laid down.

The commission sized up the progress that has taken place in mutual cooperation since the Crimean meeting and first of all since the January Moscow talks held by premiers of the two countries during which concrete lines of activity were mapped out to serve the implementation of the tasks set forth by the leaders of both countries. The commission stated they are being implemented on schedule. The protocol signed at the conclusion of the debates contains the most important provisions of the 20th session.

The session was held immediately after momentous events of symbolic importance for the Polish-Soviet relations: a joint Soviet-Polish flight aboard the "Soyuz-30" spaceship, and the completion of the construction of the first stage of the "Katowice" steelworks, the plant being built in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The commission has positively assessed the course of trade between the two states both in terms of volume and structure. The trade agreement for the years 1976-1980 provided for the 28,000 million rouble turnover. Taking into account the hitherto rate of trade growth, it is likely that it will touch 32,000 million roubles in the current quinquennium. The share of products manufactured as a result of specialization and coproduction in the total turnover will rise to 24 per cent which means a three-fold growth.

Further step was made at the session to integrate the scientific, technological and construction base, this is, according to the decisions of the 12 plenary meeting of the PUWP CC, the main direction of development in Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology. The establishment of joint scientific and technological centres will favour further effective solutions to the questions falling in the sphere of scientific and technological progress which determines the effectiveness of our assumptions in socio-economic development.

New working groups were set up, e.g. for cooperation in the construction of ships and equipment for nuclear energy, these are the key domains of the specialization and co-production programme.

Results of the meeting constitute a step forward towards deepening of all-round integration ties; Poland, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, will be able to solve most complex problems of its present and future socio-economic development. The development of co-operation and consolidating of socialist economic integration take place in the conditions of intensifying crisis in capitalist economy and growing protectionism. To oppose these trends we must even further tighten our cooperation and better coordinate our actions in the socialist integration of both countries' economies.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ ATTEND STATE PRIZE AWARDS CEREMONY

LD152230Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] A ceremony connected with the presentation of state prizes--the fatherland's supreme expression of recognition of those who have contributed outstanding economic, scientific and cultural achievements--has been held in the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. State prizes are awarded every other year. This year will be the 15th time they have been awarded. There are 268 scientists, people involved in the daily running of the country and people from the world of culture who have won 24 first-class and 21 second-class prizes and a special prize; individual prizes and 30 team prizes have been awarded. Members of the top party and state authorities together with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, arrived for the ceremony. On behalf of the state prizes committee the chairman, Professor Janusz Groszkowski, greeted the arriving dignitaries.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed in his speech that the ambitions of today's generation of Poles are vast. Achievements in the construction of socialism and the unshakable membership of the community of socialist states have fundamentally altered the appearance of our country. They have guaranteed conditions under which human talents find their complete application. We set for ourselves ambitious targets which are difficult by their very nature, and which require strenuous work and also very often many sacrifices. Uniting the efforts of all citizens endowed with a creative restlessness and a great deal of talent is one of the conditions by which these targets can be achieved. The premier stressed that the overwhelming bulk of new discoveries, inventions and constructions requires the joint efforts of scientists and technical workers from many specialized fields. Equally valuable are achievements in literature and the arts, enriching the spiritual life of the people for intellectual, economic development and material and spiritual progress which are inseparable.

Diplomas and badges were presented to the winners by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and members of the state prizes committee presidium--professors Witold Nowacki, Jan Szczepanski, Jan Kaczmarek and Dionizy Smolenski.

Edward Gierek cordially congratulated the winners of the state prizes. He conveyed his wishes for their good health and personal success while emphasizing the vital importance of everything creative in the life of our people, promoting their unity and strength and the strength of our socialist fatherland. Wojciech Zukrowski expressed gratitude for the prizes on behalf of the winners.

In conversations with the winners, the members of the top party and st te authorities conveyed their own cordial congratulations. It was stressed that the implementation of Poland's dynamic development will continue to require a full involvement in creative work for the good of the country.

Particular tasks and responsibilities rest on the shoulders of those outstanding creators of progress in the spheres of science and technology, the economy and culture.

JABLONSKI ACCEPTS ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP AWARD FROM VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

LD152213Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity, has had a meeting in Belweder Palace with a delegation of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, which is in Poland on an official friendship visit.

During the meeting, Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, presented an order of friendship to the Front of National Unity--the supreme award given to comrades and friends of the Vietnamese people. This award, which is made by the president of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, has been presented for the general support given by the Polish people to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialist aggression and for the cause of postwar reconstruction and defense of the united socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Ngoc Uyen, ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to Poland, expressed cordial gratitude to the Polish party, government and people for their unflagging support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the postwar effort of reconstructing and defending the united socialist fatherland.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for this high recognition, Henryk Jablonski stressed that the award presented to the Front of National Unity is yet further evidence of the fraternal ties between Poland and Vietnam. Familiarity with your struggle, the speaker emphasized, is at the same time a powerful instrument in educating us throughout the world, including the Polish nation, for the struggle was an example of how one must love one's people and how loyal one must be to one's own ideals. Henryk Jablonski expressed the assurance that in just the same way as during the years of your heroic struggle we also feel now that we are connected by the most cordial bounds of friendship and fraternity.

MEXICAN DELEGATION LED BY SENATE CHAIRMAN GAMBOA ENDS VISIT

LD152215Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The visit to Poland by a delegation of the Congress of the United Mexican States headed by Senator Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, chairman of the Grand Commission of the senate, has come to an end.

During its 5-day visit, the delegation conduct talks with top political personages and with deputies. The guests acquainted themselves also with the socioeconomic development of Szczecin and Krakow provinces. Senator Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe stated in a conversation with journalists from the POLISH PRESS AGENCY that the talks conducted in Poland had made it possible to extend parliamentary contacts between the two countries and to deepen cooperation in, among others, the sphere of social life and the economy.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES 1979 BUDGET DRAFTING RESOLUTION

LD142130Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At its session today, the government presidium approved a draft resolution determining the procedure and deadlines for drafting the national socioeconomic plan and the state budget for the year 1979 and the provisions for the year 1980. The government presidium acquainted itself with the results of the review on the location of investment projects carried out in accordance with the government's timetable for implementation of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's ninth plenum.

The session also dealt with the initial directions of modernizing the work of the home market trade network units and reviewed the program for developing potato production up to the year 1985.

The government presidium also approved the draft resolutions for further perfecting the economic system and principles for creating and dividing the premium fund at state agricultural enterprises.

COUNCIL OF STATE CHAIRMAN JABLONSKI VISITS PILA VOIVODSHIP

LD141510Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, is staying in Pila Voivodship today. In Pila he acquainted himself with the modern highways commissioned or built there recently. The chairman of the Council of State visited a home of the Polish Scouts Union at Ptusza, one of the seven newly built homes in which 10,000 boy scouts will be staying this summer.

JAROSZEWICZ ATTENDS KATOWICE PARTY SESSION

LD141511Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the party voivodship committee is being held in Katowice today. The session is attended by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The plenum is assessing the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks by the voivodship's enterprises in the first half of the year, and is to map out the guidelines for the party work aimed at insuring full implementation of this year's tasks.

Visits Ryvnick Coal Basin

LD142200Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Under the chairmanship of Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, the PZPR voivodship committee held a plenary session in Katowice today. Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the proceedings.

The plenum has assessed the implementation of the region's socioeconomic tasks in the first half of 1978. In the first 6 months of this year, the Katowice Voivodship industry has produced Z3.3 million in additional output for the national economy. Directions for further activities aimed at a complete fulfillment of this year's plans and the further improvement of management efficiency and quality have also been drawn up.

This afternoon Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanied by Zdzislaw Grudzien, arrived at the Swierklany mine construction site. It is one of three new mines under construction in the Rybnik coal basin. The first tons of coal will be extracted here next year.

Then Piotr Jaroszewicz and Zdzislaw Grudzien met leading party-economic aktiv members of the Rybnik coal basin at the Borynia mine. During the meeting the discussion dealt with plans and prospects for the development of the Rybnik coal basin up to the year 1990.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES RESERVE OFFICERS

AU151943Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 12 July Warsaw national session of the reserve officers club aktivs]

[Text] Praising the activities of the reserve officers club, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the great sociopolitical and military importance of these clubs, which, together with all regular officers, are effectively cooperating in the name of their common goal to strengthen the country's defense and the socialist fatherland's prosperity. The clubs are playing a special role in the ideoeducational work with young people, in promoting civil defense and in preparing young men for military service.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also spoke of the socioeconomic achievements of People's Poland and the unceasing efforts to improve the moral-political cohesion and combat readiness of the Armed Forces. The recent space flight by the first Pole, an officer of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, is particular proof of our country's potential, modernity, science and technology and of the position of the Polish Armed Forces.

Discussing the current international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the need to constantly strengthen our people's defense and to boost the efforts to further develop socialist Poland. The atmosphere of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces, to whose development the reserve officers have also made and are making a historic contribution, is favorable for implementing this task.

Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed his thanks to the functionaries of the reserve officers club for their social achievements and wished all the reserve officers new successes in their sociopolitical and professional activities and in their private lives.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI ATTENDS ECONOMIC COMMISSION TALKS

Meets With Manescu, Verdet

AU141647Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, this afternoon received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the Hungarian side in the joint Romanian-Hungarian governmental commission for economic cooperation. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides pointed out with satisfaction the upward course of Romanian-Hungarian relations and stressed that they are continuously developing in the spirit of understanding reached during meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar. The sides also highlighted the opportunities offered by the national economies of the two countries for continuously expanding and diversifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration and for developing trade.

A working meeting also took place today between Comrade Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government, and Comrade Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in their capacity as chairmen of the two sides of the joint Romanian-Hungarian governmental commission for economic cooperation. The two sides discussed matters concerning the continuous development of economic cooperation; particularly in machinebuilding, metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, food industry and trade exchanges. They also discussed issues concerning the coordination of the national economic development plans of the two countries for the 1981-1985 period.

Received by Ceausescu

AU141816Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Comrade Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the Hungarian side of the joint Romanian-Hungarian governmental commission for economic cooperation, this afternoon at Neptun. Comrade Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission, attended the meeting. Gyorgy Biczo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, also participated in the meeting.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Janos Kadar and other comrades of the Hungarian party-state leadership. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrades Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and the other comrades of the Hungarian party-state leadership.

During the meeting the two sides pointed with satisfaction to the good relations of friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Hungary and between our parties and peoples. In this respect they particularly valued the significance of meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar for the fruitful development of Romanian-Hungarian relations. They also expressed the common desire to expand and diversify economic and scientific-technical relations and production sharing, including in third markets, and to develop trade exchanges; they stressed the increasingly more important role of the Romanian-Hungarian joint government commission.

Discussing certain international problems, they reiterated the determination of the two parties and countries to actively cooperate at the international level and to continue to contribute to deepening international cooperation, promoting the efforts to insure security in Europe and throughout the world, and solving problems facing mankind, to the benefit of the peoples and in the interest of socialism, democracy and peace.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL PAJETTA

AU151931Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/7/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, in the Neptun resort on July 15.

The meeting occasioned an exchange of messages by Nicolae Ceausescu and Enrico Berlinguer.

During the interview it was expressed the full satisfaction as the the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party, relations that are based on mutual respect and esteem, and it was reasserted the wish to further develop these relations, as well as the links on multiple planes, between Romania and Italy, to the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and in the whole world.

Views were exchanged during the interview on some questions of the international situation, of the communist and working class movement.

With emphasis on the deep-going revolutionary changes having come about in the world, it was also appreciated that an accentuation is manifest in international life of the contradictions between states and groups of states, of the tendencies of redividing the zones of influence and domination, which generates serious danger at world peace and security. Under these circumstances, it becomes even more important to intensify the efforts for the improvement of the relations among states, based on equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, for the achievement of concrete military disengagement steps, measures on disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, for the political settlement of the tension and conflict in various zones of the world, for the establishment of a new international economic order, the continuation of the course of detente, a broad international cooperation, in the interest of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The need was stressed during the talk for action to strengthen the solidarity and build a new-type unity among the communists and workers' parties, based on fully equal rights, observance of the principles of independence, non-interference in internal affairs, each party's right to self-dependently elaborate its revolutionary strategy and tactics, according to the historical, social and political conditions in its own country.

Likewise, the need was reasserted for action in order to strengthen the collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive, democratic forces in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, for peace and social progress.

MORE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN ANKARA

Ecevit Receives Burtica

AU140058Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES, 14/7/1978--The Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, who attends in Ankara the session of the joint government commission of economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Turkish relations on multiple planes, consequent to the bilateral top level meetings, and the common wish was underlined to find new possibilities for the (exploiting) of the cooperation and collaboration in the political, economic, technological and cultural domains, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

Talks Conclude, Protocols Signed

AU142103Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Ankara, (AGERPRES), 14/7/1978--The proceedings of the joint government commission for economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey concluded in Ankara, on July 14. The Romanian delegation to the session was led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Turkish delegation by Tecman Koprululer, Turkish minister of commerce.

The long-term agreement for developing the commercial exchanges between Romania and Turkey, the protocol of the 5th session of the joint Romanian-Turkish government commission, and the protocol of the 4th session of the joint Romanian-Turkish working committee, were signed at the end of the negotiations and of the talks that unfolded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

MORE ON U.S. SENATOR MCGOVERN'S VISIT

Meets Miculescu, Departs

AU142154Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] U.S. Senator George McGovern concluded his visit to our country, which was at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. Today, before his departure from Bucharest, the senator was received by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Angelo Miculescu. They discussed matters concerning the development of bilateral cooperation in agriculture.

DPRK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU151650Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/7/1978--Yi Song-hui, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited Romania over July 10-14. The guest called on Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, saw round economic units, social and cultural establishments in Bucharest and Brasov, and in the Prahova Valley.

NICULESCU ATTENDS BAGHDAD CELEBRATION, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU161905Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Baghdad, (AGERPRES), 16/7/1978--At the festivities marking the tenth anniversary of the Iraqi socialist revolution of July 1968, taking place in Baghdad, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is represented by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of finance. Paul Niculescu had a working meeting with Hasan Ali al-Amiri, member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of commerce, chairman for Iraq of the joint trade commission of Romanian-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. Approached were aspects of bilateral economic relations, those concerning the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges, the development of cooperation in industrial production in particular. Paul Niculescu also had talks with Tayh 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council, Iraqi minister of oil, on the possibilities of developing Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in oil.

The wish of the two parties was highlighted during the interviews to act for developing Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in all domains of common interest.

BOBU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

AU141500Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Vice President of the State Council Comrade Emil Bobu this morning received the delegation of the SFRY Prosecutor's Office, led by Dr Vuko Goze Gucetic, which has paid a visit to our country. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed matters concerning the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romanian and Yugoslavia and between the peoples of the two neighboring countries, and highlighted the contribution made by mutual exchanges of delegations to developing and strengthening these relations.

VENEZUELAN SCIENCE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN VISITS

Meets Ursu, Signs Protocol

AU141158Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and (Pedro Obregon), chairman of the Venezuelan National Council for Scientific and Technological Research, today signed a protocol which established new actions and ventures of scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration between the two countries.

Received by Oprea

AU142140Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/7/1978--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Dr Pedro Obregon [name as received], chairman of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research of Venezuela, on July 14. They pointed out the upward course of the Romanian-Venezuelan relations and discussed problems pertaining to the further development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, especially in technological and scientific domains.

CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM DETAILED

AU171040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1978--An investment programme of 1,000 billion, of which the state earmarks over 210 billion lei this year alone, will be realized under this five-year plan. As a consequence, 650 new production capacities will be put into operation this year, and their number is to grow to 2,700 throughout the five-year plan period.

As a matter of fact, an important part of the investment funds is destined to building economic objectives or to speeding-up the putting into operation of important capacities for the national economy, such as the iron-and-steel combine of Calarasi, the Oicit car enterprise of Craiova, the heavy equipment combine of Cluj-Napoca.

The rational distribution of the new economic units in this country is apt to ensure the harmonious development of all the countries of Romania which, each one of them, will realize an output worth 10 thousand million lei in 1980. As many as 1.2 million new places of work will thus be created in the new units and in the modernized ones. Important funds are also earmarked for housing construction. Over 200,000 flats are to be built this year alone, and over 1,000,000 throughout this five-year plan period.

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU142124Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, (AGERPRES), 14/7/1978--The delegation of the Romanian National Peace Committee has actively participated in the debates of the recent Moscow session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council. Set forth was Romania's position and sustained activity as regards the disarmament problem, her major role in the convening of and the special session proper, in the working out of the measures envisaged by the final document of the special session, in the initiation of new, practical actions of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily. The Romanian delegation pointed out in this report, the important role of the peoples, the progressive forces, the peace movements, national and world ones, included in the drawing of the broad masses of working people to prevent and counteract the negative tendencies, to thwart the schemes of the reactionary forces. In this context, the Romanian delegation pointed out the necessity of consolidated unity of the advanced forces for a constructive and durable solving of all problems facing mankind, for engineering a lasting peace and security all over the world.

U.S. WRITER VISITS AS PART OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE

AU151547Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/7/1978--As part of the cultural exchanges between Romania and the United States, Bucharest was host these days to the American writer Navarre Scott Momaday, professor at the University of Stanford (California), laureate of the Pulitzer Prize for 1969. At the U.S. Library in Bucharest, he presented a documentary film on the ancient civilization of the Indians in the U.S.A., on their influence on the modern American culture. At the 'George Calinescu' Institute of Literary History and Theory of Bucharest, Navarre Scott Momaday spoke about the present literature of the American Indians. Present was the well known man of culture Dan Grigorescu, art critic, connoisseur of U.S. literature, author of an American literary dictionary (Critic's Prize, New York 1977) and of the first anthology of red Indians in Romanian translation. This anthology also includes writer Momaday. The American writer will visit in the coming days another important Romanian cultural centre--the city of Cluj-Napoca in the heart of Transylvania.

PRESIDENT TITO ATTENDS MUSICAL IN SPLIT

LD152242Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2114 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, who is on holiday in Split, attended a performance of the music comedy O Kuco Mala [Oh, Little House] given in his honor tonight by the folk music theater of Split. The successful performance of this work was attended by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Vjekoslav Vidjka and Branko Tolic, presidents of the Split Municipal Assembly and of the municipal conference of the Split League of Communists, respectively; Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district; and by other guests. Spectators included also workers from major Split work collectives.

TANJUG REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR YOUNG

LD162034Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mr Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative in the United Nations, arrived in Belgrade tonight on a private visit. At the airport he was welcomed by Ambassador Miljan Komatina, SFRY permanent representative in the world organization, and by U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade Lawrence Eagleburger. It is understood that Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, will have talks with Ambassador Young.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER GOMA MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141252Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and second vice president of the military committee of the Congolese Workers Party of the People's Republic of the Congo, arrived in our country on an official and friendly visit with his wife Laurentine and a delegation shortly after 1000 today at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

At the Surcin airport the visitors from this nonalined country were welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife; Dusan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Kadir Alijagic, chief of the cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council; Milic Bugarcic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Lt Gen Dusan Bajic and a number of officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade.

The following delegation arrived with Louis Sylvain Goma: Pascal Bima, member of the military committee of the Congolese Workmen Party and minister for urban development and housing; Jacob Okandza, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and minister of trade; Marius Mouambenga, minister of rural economy; Aurelien Bongouande, member of the Central Committee and ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to the SFRY, and a number of officials of the ministries of foreign affairs, trade, agriculture, urban development and housing, and transport.

After the playing of national anthems, the high-ranking visitor inspected the Yugoslav People's Army guard of honor, greeted the officials of the Embassy of the People's Republic of the Congo in Belgrade and drove to his residence.

Djuranovic, Goma Speeches

LD151152Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2217 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, tonight gave a formal dinner in honor of Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

In his toast at the dinner, Djuranovic said: Your visit is the more important since it is taking place on the eve of such important international meetings as the OAU summit in Khartoum and the meeting of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in Belgrade. I can note with pleasure, Djuranovic said, that the talks we are holding are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding and that our views are identical or very similar.

The international community is currently experiencing a period of very complex development burdened by many problems and dangers to peace and international security. Despite the aspirations of the peoples of the world to develop peacefully in freely chosen ways, we are faced with stagnation in the process of detente--with the continued arms race, no solution to the existing hotbeds of crisisand the opening of new ones and, unfortunately, with frequent disputes between the nonalined countries. We are also faced with the policy of pressure on the nonalined countries which is intensified in connection with their important actions or meetings either by direct intervention or by destabilization.

On the other hand, the former colonial, great and other powers, by exloiting objective difficulties or inherited problems, are interfering in the internal affairs of or conflicts between individual nonalined countries. We are particularly alarmed by the disputes, and even armed conflicts, between individual nonalined African countries, because they divert attention from the basic problems of decolonization and development and open scope for interference from outside. We are witnessing military interventions and attempts to transfer the rivalry between the great powers to Africa and, under various pretexts, extend the existing bloc structures and the confrontation between them to African soil, which threatened relations and stability not only in Africa but also, above all, between the nonalined and also further afield in the world. We are firmly convinced that these problems can and should be solved by African countries alone, in a peaceful manner, within the framework of the OAU and on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU and nonalinement. Only this kind of Africa can resist outside interference in the internal affairs of its individual countries. Proceeding from this conviction, we will continue to extend support to all the initiatives and efforts of the OAU aimed at solving unsolved problems and, in this connnection, we are welcoming the forthcoming summit meeting in Khartoum.

Veselin Djuranovic went on to say that the "situation in the Middle East continues to represent a very dangerous hotbed of crisis, which jeopardizes the peace and stability not only of that area, but also further afield in the world. The continuation of the policy of aggression and expansionism by Israel and its refusal to accept the decisions of the United Nations and the demands made by the international community, constitutes the main obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is our deep conviction that this kind of peace cannot be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and without recognizing the national rights of the Palestinian people to form their own independent state."

During our talks we have justifiably noted that the nonalined movement, to which our two countries belong by virtue of their attitudes and activities, has established itself as an influential, independent factor in international relations, Djuranovic said. We agreed that nonalined countries should continue to strive consistently for the progressive changing and democratization of international relations, that as an anti-block-orientated movement they should oppose the attempts to create spheres of influence, resist any new division of the world and struggle against all forms of foreign intervention. The strengthening of unity, solidarity and action capability, represents, together with the preservation of the nonalined character of the movement, the basic concern of all nonalined countries.

Out bilateral cooperation is also developing successfully on the basis of our traditional friendship, similar paths of development and our two countries' adherence to the policy of nonalinement and also on the basis of the identity or similarity of our views on the most important issues in international relations. I am convinced that your visit will contribute toward an even fuller development of all forms of cooperation, both in the bilateral and in the international fields, the president of the Federal Executive Council said at the end of his toast.

Replying to the toast by Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Federal Executive Council, Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo said:

"In its general political declaration, the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and its president, Joachim Yhombi-Opango, resolutely chose to continue the work of Marien Ngouabi, the immortal founder of our party. In this connection, in the present stage of the national democratic people's revolution the Congolese Government is striving to lay the foundations for a socialist society. In this sense it is endeavoring to respond to the demands for a new vision of the world, far more dynamic and fruitful.

Prime Minister Goma went on to say that the development of the revolutionary awareness of the Congolese people's masses is a significant factor on the African Continent and in the world. It strengthens our full adherence to the principles of national independence, peace, nonalinement and solidarity and friendship with all the peoples and governments which strive for the cause of peace and justice and at the same time it represents an active contribution toward the establishment of a new, more equitable international economic order, he said.

Before the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries' ministers of foreign affairs, due to be held in this celebrated city, I should like to state on behalf of the Congolese Government that we are welcoming this conference with hope. It will undoubtedly be of social significance for the specific implementation of the decisions adopted at the fifth nonalined summit in Colombo.

We cannot speak about the meetings of the nonalined countries' movement without mentioning with respect the great standing of President Josip Broz Tito, which has once more received full affirmation from the league of communists at its 11th congress, Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo said.

Despite all machinations, threats and repeated attacks by imperialism, the Congolese revolution will continue to support the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa, Congolese Prime Minister Goma went on. In this connection we resolutely condemn the initiative for the formation outside the framework of the OAU of inter-African interventionist forces which are a product of imperialism and a real destructive machine the aim of which is to destabilize the progressive African systems and the democratic forces of our continent.

Concluding his toast Goma stressed: "There is no doubt at all that my visit to Yugoslavia represents a significant link in the chain which strengthens our bilateral relations in anti-imperialist solidarity which binds our peoples together."

The dinner given by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in honor of his guest was attended, in addition to the members of the official delegations, by numerous personalities of Yugoslav political and cultural life.

Talks With Djuranovic

LD152258Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 TANJUG--The delegations of the People's Republic of Congo and Yugoslavia, led by Prime Minister Sylvain Goma and president of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic respectively, conducted their opening talks this afternoon. Matters relating to international relations and the promotion of bilateral cooperation were discussed within a broad exchange of views.

Both premiers asserted that traditionally good cooperation between their two countries should be further developed and will be confirmed by signing documents on it in the field of economic relations.

Premier Goma invited Premier Djuranovic to visit the People's Republic of Congo and the invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD162205Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--The agreement on setting up a mixed commission for economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Congo and Yugoslavia was signed here today by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, for Yugoslavia and Col Pascal Bima, member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Worker's party [PCT] and minister of public works, urbanism and housing construction, for the People's Republic of Congo.

The agreement provides that the two countries' ministers be at the head of the mixed commission whose aim is to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly [words indistinct] of trade and scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

Andov and Bima also signed the official record of the proceedings of the economic talks held during the Congolese prime minister's visit to Yugoslavia. The document underlines the determination of the governments to develop economic cooperation in accordance with the action programme adopted at the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo.

The two sides further stated their determination to exert efforts to contribute to the promotion of friendship and solidarity between the two countries by more dynamic economic cooperation. Activities in the field of trade were agreed on in this respect. Also expressed was the wish for long term agreements, more frequent contacts and the establishment of mixed enterprises in this field. The two sides agreed to consider possibilities for cooperation in the field of maritime transport.

Also considered was the possibility of Yugoslav enterprises participating in the execution of the Congolese Government's action programme for the period from 1978-1979.

Among other subjects discussed was the establishment of mixed enterprises in agriculture and the building construction industry.

In addition to the signing of these two documents, the representatives of "Generalekspport" and the Congolese guests signed two documents on cooperation in trade as well as the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in capital construction in the Congo in the field civil and [word indistinct] engineering.

GRLICKOV CRITICIZES BULGARIA'S MACEDONIAN POLICY

LD151752Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 15 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Resen--Dr Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, visited Resen today. In a conversation with the local political aktiv, Grlickov spoke about the significance of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress for our political activity in the internal and international spheres.

Dr A. Grlickov also commented on questions concerning the situation and general state of affairs of the world, developments in the workers' and progressive movement, and some particularly important aspects of our relations with the world and the foreign-political activity of our country and the League of Communists.

After noting that the League of Communists and socialist nonalined Yugoslavia had for decades been in active factor of peace, democracy and progress in the world and that they were enjoying a great reputation in the world on account of their principled and consistent policy in developing ccoperation and friendship with all countries, Grlickov particularly stressed that Yugoslavia had always paid special attention to the development of friendship and cooperation with the neighboring countries and that it had achieved notable results in this policy by proceeding from the view that national minorities played a major role in fostering understanding and closer relations between the peoples of neighboring countries.

Regrettably, among some of our neighbors we are not meeting with understanding and with readiness for such cooperation. Our relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria are today seriously encumbered by the Bulgarian side's negative approach to the Macedonian nation in general and to the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria in particular.

Despite irrefutable historical facts, Bulgaria today stubbornly denies the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia: It disputes the identity of the Macedonian nation, it disputes--in essence--its existence. This is also the main reason behind the denial of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria. If the existence of a nation within the framework of Yugoslavia is disputed, if attempts are being made today to ascribe to this nation an alleged "Bulgarian ethnic character", then this can be interpreted in no way other than as a constant pretext for Bulgaria's territorial claims against the SFRY and [words indistinct] waged today against our country in neighboring Bulgaria. This essence of the matter cannot be obscured by the smokescreen in the form of various formal declarations and by other forms of propaganda.

A policy of enforced assimilation of the members of the Macedonian national minority is being pursued in Bulgaria. This is eloquently shown by Bulgarian official statistics of a few years ago and those of today.

While a few decades back the Macedonian language was being introduced in primary and secondary schools in Pirin Macedonia and the national rights of the Macedonian minority were recognized, today Macedonian national awareness is considered in Bulgaria to be a criminal act, antistate activity. There is considerable evidence proving this.

At the same time, by means of a very broad allegedly "scientific" activity the historical, cultural and other values of the Macedonian people are today being openly claimed by Bulgaria. Bulgaria has been intervening in various ways in some other countries and parties to prevent the opening, for instance, of a chair for the Macedonian language, the publication or distribution of one book or another, the holding of the week of Macedonian culture and so forth. How is one to interpret such actions? In no way other than as the denial of the Macedonian nation.

The claims of a greater Bulgaria, imbued with the ghosts of the treaty of San Stefano, are being stubbornly nurtured in neighboring socialist Bulgaria. It is difficult to understand how the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a socialist country and the Bulgarian Communist Party, a Marxist party, can today, when international relations are irresistibly being democratized despite powerful resistance, nurture ideas and concepts, the grave consequences of which have repeatedly been tragically experienced by the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, primarily by the Macedonian and Serbian peoples and by the Bulgarian people itself and by other peoples.

Immediately after World War II Socialist Yugoslavia felt deep solidarity with the efforts of the new Fatherland Front in Bulgaria and with the struggle waged by Bulgarian communists, headed by Georgi Dimitrov, with the aim of achieving the democratic transformation of the country and breaking up greater Bulgarian chauvinism. Our peoples supported and welcomed the efforts made by Bulgarian communists at that time. On its own part, our country did everything to insure the full national equality and prosperity of the Bulgarian nationality. Regrettably, this Bulgarian policy, which promised fruitful goodneighborly cooperation between our peoples, did not last long. There has been a revival of the nationalist policy toward the Macedonian nation, which is particularly reflected in current Bulgarian attitudes toward the Macedonian minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Today, Bulgaria avoids mentioning that essential problem of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. It is consciously avoided and glossed over.

You are aware that a proposal was recently made from the most responsible place in Bulgaria for the signing of a formal declaration on the renunciation of territorial pretensions and the inviolability of the frontiers. This proposal, which was set in motion as far back as 2 and ½ years ago, completely ignores the basic controversial question of returning the legitimate national rights to the Macedonian minority in Pirin Macedonia. For this reason, it cannot be a suitable basis for solving the problems in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations nor can it be qualified as constructive. The Bulgarian leadership knows this full well.

On the contrary, consciously ignoring the real problems of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and the historical facts, this proposal is obviously not aimed at the real solving of these problems but rather merely at certain propaganda effects. It reflects the endeavor by the Bulgarian side to show itself before its own and the international public as a constructive and active factor of goodneighborly cooperation in the Balkans. However, the kind of responsibility commensurate with statesmen is not expressed in the negation of the actually existing problems but rather in solving them. The Bulgarian leadership is obviously not prepared to set about the real solving of the controversial questions.

For this reason we decided to publish the drafts of our three documents which we handed over to the Bulgarian side also almost 2 and 1/2 years ago. These documents contain the principled basis for the development of our relations which are in fact the principle of the UN Charter and the final document of the Helsinki conference. They envision the consistent respect and realization of the national rights of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia and these documents also contain concrete and constructive proposals for the all-round promotion of goodneighborly relations and the broadest possible cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

We have never imposed conditions on the development of our goodneighborly relations with Bulgaria through a prior solution to the position of the Macedonian national minority in that country, as Bulgaria tries to make out. We have urged and still urge today the advancement of overall Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations both in those questions where there exists mutual willingness and in those questions in which we do not see eye to eye. The questions in which there exist differences can be solved through constructive dialog--and if the willingness to solve them really exists.

We note with satisfaction that certain progress has been made in cooperation with Bulgaria and we are convinced that this cooperation could be much broader and more fruitful if a realistic approach was made to the solving of all the questions concerning Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, including the questions concerning the renewal of national rights for the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, those rights which that minority already enjoyed immediately following World War II. If, however, the existence of a Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria is persistently negated, the Macedonian nation denied, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia declared to be in fact Bulgaria and greater Bulgarian nationalistic conceptions revitalized, who then in Yugoslavia can believe in the real willingness of Bulgaria to renounce its territorial pretensions toward the SFRY? No one!

Our socialist self-management society consistently recognizes the right of every nation to its national identity and guarantees the full equality and all-round development of all the nations and nationalities of our country, including the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has the legitimate right to concern itself with the life and position of the parts of the SFRY's nations which live as national minorities in neighboring countries and to press for the guaranteeing of the rights which belong to them. Yugoslavia is in no way thereby interfering in the internal affairs of other countries but on the contrary is fighting for the guaranteeing of the elementary conditions for the development of goodneighborly cooperation. This is also our commitment which follows from the UN Charter, the final document of the Helsinki conference and many other international documents on the rights of national minorities, from the overall modern social and international development, from the vital interests of peace and security, cooperation and progress in the world. This powerful consistent policy of ours has also been confirmed by the 11th LCY Congress.

ASSEMBLY APPOINTS COMMISSION FOR ELECTIONS, RECALLS

AU151936Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 78 p 8 AU

[Text] Following a proposal of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Elections and Appointments, the Federal Chamber [at its session on 11 July] appointed Federal Court Judge Bozidar Brajovic as president, Federal Court Judge Ibrahim Zaimi as vice president; Vlastimir Zivkovic, secretary of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Committee for Sociopolitical Relations, as secretary; and Tomislav Djokovic, independent adviser in the SFRY Assembly's Secretariat for Legislation, as deputy secretary of the Commission for the Election and Recall of delegates in the Federal Chamber.

The following were appointed members and deputy members of the same commission: Federal Court Judge Ljubica Jovicic-Stancic as member; Federal Court Judge Dr Dusan Cotic as deputy member; Spasoje Milosev, deputy federal public prosecutor, as member; Borislav Licenoski, deputy federal public prosecutor, as deputy member; Trajko Trajkovski, secretary of commission of the SAWPY Federal Conference, as member; Jovan Vujovic, secretary of the coordination committee for cadre policy in the federation, as deputy member; Dragica Glavonic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Federal Committee of the Trade Union of Construction Workers of Yugoslavia, as member; Dimitrije Kolarevic, adviser of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, as deputy member; Momcilo Dugalic, member of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, as member; Pero Grk, secretary of commission of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, as deputy member; Savka Sasa Javorina, member of the Presidium of the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, as member; Zorka Mandic, professional political worker in the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, as deputy member; Vladimir Borosic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, as member; and Jovanka Maskovic, professional political worker in the commission of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, as deputy member.

BELGRADE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES OPPONENTS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD141949Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade --The forthcoming tasks are clear and basically mean further and even greater intensification of the previously started activities of the Belgrade communists. The forthcoming period thus requires the powerful undertaking of practical activities and initiatives which are in each environment the basic feature of all social life and work, when all self-managing organizations and institutions established in the previous period should move "full steam ahead."

This was emphasized at today's expanded session of the city conference of the Belgrade organization of the League of Communists, at which the current tasks of the Belgrade communists were determined in the spirit of the stances and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the 8th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the corresponding work plan of the city conference and its organs and bodies. Twenty commissions of the city conference, which will work in almost all fields of social life, were elected. A commission was also set up to prepare a draft of changes and addenda to the statute of the Belgrade organization of the League of Communists in keeping with the changes in the statutes of the LCY and the League of Communists of Serbia.

Ratko Batulija, secretary of the city committee, stated in his introductory report that in the past period essential conditions have been created to strengthen the social position of the working man.

After thoroughly analyzing the forthcoming orientation of the activities of the Belgrade communists, the secretary of the city committee referred in particular to the tasks of the organizations and members of the League of Communists in ideopolitical training and in the ideological struggle against antiself-managing tendencies and phenomena. According to him, the communists must constantly watch for and struggle against antiself-managing tendencies. Citing as an example the linking of Belgrade and Zagreb nationalists and former professors of the faculty of philosophy, Batulija pointed out that once one antiself-managing tendency emerged others would start emerging and grow stronger too, and that the only thing they would have in common would be their deep opposition to socialist self-management and our revolution.

The discussion also dealt, among other things, with the tasks of the Belgrade communists as regards the further strengthening of social self-protection, which should be characterized still more by practical action. This means that the socialization of self-protection requires and implies the acceptance of responsibility for this work in each environment.

In his closing speech, Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the city conference of the Belgrade organization of the League of Communists, emphasized that the socialization of politics means that the communists cannot confine their activities only to party organizations but must also work within self-managing institutions. Opposition to the socialization of politics basically represents opposition to socialism and to the working class' mastery over income and all social affairs. Individuals who separate themselves from the trends of our society say that our socialism is a "deception" and is like "throwing dust in the eyes" of the workers. These people are not interested in the position of the working class, in the mastery over income and in all other essential questions of socialism. They are engaged in some kind of new program opposed to the LCY program, but this can only mean demagogic slogans, against which we must struggle, Gligorijevic said. He added that the roots of such phenomena and actions can best be eliminated by resolving specific problems and by the successful development of society.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Dolanc Chairs Presidium Session

LD141505Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The second session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, chaired by Stane Dolanc, was held in Belgrade today.

The Presidium discussed draft standing orders on the organization and method of work of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Proceeding from the positions and tasks of the 11th congress, the Presidium at today's session discussed a plan of orientation for its work in the coming period.

Other regular questions of Presidium business were also discussed at the session.

Markovic Leaves for U.S.

LD1610047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0736 GMT 16 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly, left this morning on an official visit to the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Congress. The delegation from the SFRY Assembly is thereby returning the visit which an official delegation from the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by the speaker, Carl Albert, paid to Yugoslavia in August 1975. The delegation includes Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Bogdan Crnobrnja and Zoran Zagar, presidents of assembly committees, and the following delegates: Momir Kapor, Vukasin Micunovic, Milos Nikolcin, Mito Pejovski, Ivo Senjanovic, Milka Scepanovic and Sait Zatrici.

During the visit, which will last until 22 July, the delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly will hold several meetings and rounds of talks with their hosts, the members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The Yugoslav delegation is also expected to hold talks with the highest-ranking U.S. state and political leaders and representatives of economic and cultural life.

It is expected that these meetings will discuss all aspects of cooperation between the two countries, which is developing favorably on the basis determined during the visit by President Tito to the United States in March. Attention will also be paid to current international questions and the activities of the two countries at the international level.

This is the first official top-level visit by a delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly to the United States. However, apart from the official delegation from the House of Representatives two years ago, Yugoslavia has also been visited during the last 15 or so years by over 100 congressmen and senators, among whom were very influential personalities of U.S. political life.

The delegation was seen off at the airport in Batajnica by Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Gojko Ubiparip and Aleksandar Fira, members of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Topaloski, president of the assembly commission; Milan Rajacic, president of the assembly committee; Dragan Bernardic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Milan Jonovski, deputy general secretary of the SFRY Assembly. Also present at the send-off were Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Belgrade, and Arthur Wortzel, ministerial adviser.

Hodza Receives New PRC Ambassador

LD1421427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 14, TANJUG--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadil Hodza today received the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia, Chou Chiu-yeh, who presented his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Standing Committee chairman of the National People's Congress, Ye Chien-ying, for President Tito, the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Saying that the Chinese peoples sincerely rejoices at great successes achieved by the Yugoslav peoples, the ambassador stressed that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Tito and applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions in its country, lead the Yugoslav peoples in the extremely difficult and persistent struggle for independence and national liberation and scored many victories in the building of socialism.

In noting that the nations (?and nationalities) of Yugoslavia are building socialism while committed to self-management, the Chinese ambassador stressed that non-aligned Yugoslavia (?is resolutely) fighting imperialism and hegemony and is supporting the unity of non-aligned and other developing countries, as well as the peoples and countries fighting for, and defending, their national independence.

The ambassador noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China have (?steadily) advanced in recent years.

Vice-President Fadil Hodza thanked for the greetings and returned the greetings and best wishes from President Tito for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Standing Committee Chairman Ye Chien-ying. After noting the increasingly successful development of relations and cooperation in all fields between Yugoslavia and China, Vice-President Fadil Hodza said that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are imbued with ideals of peace, socialism and world progress, and are based on the principles of full equality and mutual respect, the specific features of the two revolutions and deep understanding and sympathy between the two peoples.

Such cooperation in contemporary international conditions undoubtedly has a broader significance, said Fadil Hodza. He added that President Tito's visit to China and his talks on that occasion with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other high officials have been decisive in the two countries' [word indistinct] decision to take the necessary steps to intensify and promote overall bilateral cooperation.

A great deal has thus far been done in the field of political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, information, sports and other domains of cooperation, said Fadil Hodza. He pointed out the importance of established cooperation between the two countries' sociopolitical organizations, especially between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China. Fadil Hodza evaluated the results achieved so far as favourable. Especially regarding the mutual readiness to continue working on strengthening and expanding Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation for which broad and still untackled possibilities exist.

Culafic Receives PRC Newsmen

LD141816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Dobroslav Culafic, today received an official journalists' delegation of the People's Republic of of China, headed by PEOPLE'S DAILY editor in chief Hu Chi-wei, on a current return visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia.

Culafic spoke of the adjusting of Yugoslav legislature to the federal and republican constitutions and on the law on associated labour. The talk especially pertained to the delegate system, and within it, the development and functioning of the assembly system, in which topics the Chinese journalists displayed particular interest.

Speaking of the delegate system, Culafic set forth the experience of the four years of its functioning in Yugoslavia. The Chinese journalists were also acquainted with the further development of the political system of socialist self-management.

Spiljak Addresses TU Meeting

LD150322Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, expressed the view today that work and the results of work should be the basic criteria in distributing apartments among workers and that social criteria should serve as a corrective influence. Taking part in the discussion at the session of the Presidium of the Council of the Croat Trade Union Federation, Spiljak expressed the view that a broad scope should be opened for the working people's personal participation in the settling of housing problems, which would also speed up house building, and also expressed himself in favor of allowing people to exchange apartments. The working man and not property-legal relations, as is often the case in our country, should be given priority in the settling of housing problems, Spiljak stated.

Taking part in the discussion on work stoppages, the president of the Yugoslav trade unions noted that the most frequent motive behind work stoppages--personal income--was not the true cause of stoppages, which occurred in places where self-managing and income relations had not yet been developed. This failure to develop such relations is the essence of the problem.

This assessment was borne out by the republican trade union council's analysis of a number of work stoppages in the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the first half of this year. The assessment, though incomplete, showed that the main cause of work stoppages was dissatisfaction with regard to the distribution of personal incomes when the new regulations on distribution began to be implemented. Their dissatisfaction was the consequence of the workers' inadequate participation in self-managing decision-making and of the fact that they had not been adequately appraised of the economic situation. In other words, this was the consequence of inadequate self-managing organization with regard to incomes.

Particular stress was placed on the inadequate preventive activity of trade union organizations and it was emphasized that the trade unions, being class organizations of the workers, were duty-bound to investigate the causes of work stoppages.

A very significant item on the extensive agenda of the Presidium's session was the analysis of the implementation of self-managing agreements on the distribution of income and personal income in the Socialist Republic of Croatia last year. The presidium judged that significant results had been achieved in this field. Net income spent on personal income was dropped from 78.6 percent in 1976 to 75.4 and at the same time funds allocated for the broadening of the material base of labor rose from 12.5 to 14.1 percent.

While 4,709 organizations set aside less for personal income than envisaged in self-managing agreements, 1,398 basic organizations of associated labor paid out 2.5 billion dinars more than permited by the agreements. As many as 95.4 percent basic organizations of associated labor which were operating at a loss paid higher personal incomes than allowed.

Calling for greater discipline in carrying out self-managing agreements on distribution, the members of the Presidium drew attention to the fact that inadequate progress was also being achieved in the realization of the intentions of the republican social agreement on income with regard to narrowing the gap between personal incomes in individual groupings. The trade unions will continue to press for the narrowing of this gap.

Bakocevic Meets PLO Official

AU142010Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and president of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, yesterday held talks with Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Central Council. They concluded in their talks that the cooperation between the Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations and the PLO is developing very successfully. They also discussed the Middle East situation and the position of the PLO.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON MEETING BETWEEN GROMYKO, VANCE

LD142230Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Following the news summary we now have the foreign political commentary which today deals with the end of the Gromyko-Vance talks in Geneva. Here is Milika Sundic:

The renewed Gromyko-Vance meeting in Geneva did not answer the question of when a new agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms might be expected to be signed, though it offered the hope that this might be at the end of the year. The ministers parted, having agreed to meet again in September at the time of the UN General Assembly session, and by that time many things will probably have become clearer as regards the direction in which Soviet-U.S. relations will move.

The negotiations on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms were not the only subject with which Gromyko and Vance dealt at their meeting. They also discussed the Middle East crisis and the state of relations between the two superpowers. Vance handed Gromyko a message from President Carter for Leonid Brezhnev which, contrary to expectations, did not relate to the main subject of the meeting but instead to the trials of the two dissidents, Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg, Gromyko, however, did not allow the problem of the dissidents to be connected in any way with the negotiations on the limitations of strategic nuclear arms, and he even treated the message for Brezhnev as quite a separate matter.

When he left Washington Cyrus Vance had mentioned the problem of the dissidents, but he returns from Geneva encumbered by the statement made by Andrew Young, head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations to the effect that in the United States there are hundreds or even thousands of political prisoners. Young's statement has hit both Vance and Carter, for it has made a mockery of the U.S. human rights campaign. This was to be expected sooner or later, if not from Young, who himself has been the victim of political persecution, then from someone else.

Meanwhile, the communique on the Gromyko-Vance meeting--briefer than is customary--and what the two ministers said after the meeting merely confirm the impression that the key to the stabilization of Soviet-U.S. relations has not yet been found.

The United States is apparently obsessed with the continued reinforcement of the Atlantic military alliance and the search for an answer to the question of how to oppose as successfully as possible Soviet penetration in Africa. In addition, Carter also has to take into account the difficulties which he is encountering in his hiw own camp, where the opponents of Soviet-U.S. negotiations are becoming increasingly vociferous.

Unless a further deterioration occurs, the halt in U.S.-Soviet cooperation is not likely to jeopardize the signing of the SALT II Agreement, but it may be stated with certainty that the majority of its provisions will have been superseded by the time it is signed. In other words, if the present vacillation is manifested in the preparations for the SALT III agreement, there is a danger that the crisis in relations between the two superpowers will be deepened even further, and with it the bloc confrontation.

It is noticeable that on this occasion Moscow did not display overly great nervousness at U.S. interest in the fate of the dissidents, nor did it give the impression that it was more concerned about a new agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms than the United States. If the United States reflects more on this, it will probably reach the conclusion that qualifying the negotiations with the Soviet Union has not paid off.

Much could change in Soviet-U.S. relations by the time of the September meeting between Gromyko and Vance in New York. However, times are changing, and this no longer depends solely on Moscow and Washington. Bloc politics are not--it is true--on the decline, but they are experiencing miscarriages year after year. It was with this feeling that Gromyko and Vance seemed to part.

VJESNIK DISCUSSES U.S. 'SPECIAL WARFARE' PLANS

AU151920Y Zabreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 78 pp 22-23 AU

[Milan Jaksic report on VJESNIK interview with Dr Milo Boskovic, author of dissertation entitled "Yugoslav Political Emigres in the West" and student of "the subversive activities of Yugoslav emigres") date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] To be sure, using our political emigres, the strategists of "special warfare" undoubtedly also have some concrete plans against Yugoslavia. How much do we know about this and what is the substance of these plans?

[Answer] There are various plans; they change simultaneously with changes in world political affairs and always in relation to the situation in our country. Of course, there are quite concrete plans. I will cite one, using in this connection certain authors who specifically concern themselves with the "special warfare" strategy; but first of all something about the basic aims of these plans.

The basic purpose of this activity is to sow unrest among the population and to liquidate a certain system and then also any resistance in the individual countries which still struggle for its independence; and furthermore to encourage coups d'etat and putsches, which are achieved by surprise attacks, diversions, sabotage, assassinations, kidnappings and other similar methods.

All these measures are combined with measures of psychological-propaganda activity. Certain published official documents pertaining to the U.S. plan for this activity in Europe show that Yugoslavia, too, is a target for this activity which we who concern ourselves with these problems, call "unconventional activity." This is the plan 10-1, which our military doctrine and political commentaries have analyzed in a definite manner and on which they have passed a definite judgment.

According to this plan, the United States anticipates using unconventional activity in 23 countries, which include, in addition to the NATO countries (with the exception of Great Britain), all member countries of the Warsaw Pact and five neutral and nonalined countries. According to plan 10-1 (which, according to some authors, might mean the use of the 10th Airborne Group of Special Forces stationed in (Bad Tolz) in the FRG and the figure "1" might indicate the first variation of the employment of these forces), Yugoslavia is the target in which three areas of "possible guerrilla activity" are anticipated. According to the published information--for all this has been leaked in the foreign press, apparently to frighten us--these areas are in the vicinity of Ljubljana, Krusevac and Sarajevo. This also indicates some strategically important directions; in the first case, this is the "Ljubljana gate" in the Trieste-Postouna-Ljubljana direction; in the second, this is the Morava-Vardar valley; and in the third, it is a question of the center of our country.

In addition to military reasons, these areas are determined also on the basis of other economic, political and geographical estimates. This example has only confirmed certain previous suspicions that these actions and the use of special forces are being planned in relation to our country; and the three areas are only some of the possible variations determined on the basis of intelligence estimates and depending on the planned aims, allies and the opponent on whom the planners of these actions certainly count in any event.

"Bugojno Policy"

[Question] Does this mean that our political emigres, including certainly the most extremist groups among them, also would be included in these actions? Was not the incursion of the Ustasha group into Bosnia in 1972 a component part of this strategy?

[Answer] Of course, our political emigres are counted upon in this connection, and it is certain that the 1972 action of the "Croatian revolutionary fraternity" should be considered within this context. This whole strategy also shows how false the assurances of the leaderships of the individual emigre groups are that they want to struggle only by political means--and we have already noted that our political emigres are tied to their employers by an umbilical cord. I will recall a quotation dating from the time of the incursion of the aforementioned group into Bosnia, a statement which could be heard among the circles of extremist emigres and also among some people who had politically discredited themselves in our country during the period of the so-called "mass movement," that is, the statement: "And since the ultimate goal of this line cannot be attained without the use of force, the logical continuation of the line of 'the spring' (the line of 'the spring' is the name applied among the emigres to the occurrence of the so-called 'mass movement' in our country) cannot be anything but the 'Bugojno policy.'"

I also want to point out that the 1972 group was organized on the pattern of the special forces of the most powerful armies of the world. The unit consisting of members of our political emigre group was a copy of the U.S. Special Forces, with a few changes in its terminology.

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